

**INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION AND RESERVES
UTILIZING SECONDARY/TERTIARY RECOVERY
TECHNIQUES ON SMALL RESERVOIRS
IN THE PARADOX BASIN, UTAH**
(Contract No. DE-FC22-95BC14988)

ANNUAL REPORT
February 9, 2000 - February 8, 2001

Thomas C. Chidsey, Jr., Principal Investigator

Submitted by

Utah Geological Survey
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6100
April 2001



Contracting Officer's Representatives
Gary D. Walker
U.S. Department of Energy
National Petroleum Technology Office
P.O. Box 3628
Tulsa, OK 74101

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ABSTRACT

The Paradox basin of Utah, Colorado, and Arizona contains nearly 100 small oil fields producing from carbonate buildups or mounds within the Pennsylvanian (Desmoinesian) Paradox Formation. These fields typically have one to four wells with primary production ranging from 700,000 to 2,000,000 barrels (111,300-318,000 m³) of oil per field at a 15 to 20 percent recovery rate. At least 200 million barrels (31,800,000 m³) of oil is at risk of being unrecovered in these small fields because of inefficient recovery practices and undrained heterogeneous reservoirs. Five fields (Anasazi, Mule, Blue Hogan, Heron North, and Runway) within the Navajo Nation of southeastern Utah were evaluated for waterflood or carbon-dioxide (CO₂)-miscible flood projects based upon geological characterization and reservoir modeling. Geological characterization on a local scale focused on reservoir heterogeneity, quality, and lateral continuity as well as possible compartmentalization within each of the five project fields. The results can be applied to other fields in the Paradox basin and the Rocky Mountain region, the Michigan and Illinois basins, and the Midcontinent region.

The oil production in the circum-Aneth area of the Paradox basin is from shallow-shelf carbonate buildups in the Desert Creek zone of the Paradox Formation. These deposits have modern analogs near the coasts of Florida and Australia, and the Bahamas. Understanding these facies and depositional patterns within the basin and their modern analogs helped to: (1) estimate reservoir heterogeneity and capacity, and (2) identify areas that have the greatest petroleum potential.

Simulation of Anasazi field has shown that a CO₂ flood is technically superior to a waterflood and economically feasible. The key to increasing ultimate recovery from the field (and similar fields in the basin) is to design a CO₂-miscible flood project capable of forcing oil from high-storage-capacity but low-recovery supra-mound units into the high-recovery mound-core units. For Anasazi field, an optimized CO₂ flood is predicted to recover a total 4.21 million stock tank barrels (0.67 million m³) of oil representing in excess of 89 percent of the original oil in place.

Based on the simulation results, Anasazi field was chosen as the best candidate for a pilot CO₂-flood pilot demonstration project. The field demonstration includes: obtaining a CO₂ source and fuel gas (for the compressor), conducting a CO₂ injection test(s), rerunning project economics, drilling a development well(s) (vertically or horizontally), purchasing and installing injection facilities, monitoring field performance, and validating and evaluating the techniques.

The only CO₂ line in the area, which is owned and operated by ExxonMobil (formerly Mobil Oil Corporation), is currently operating at full capacity supplying CO₂ to wells on the north side of the San Juan River as part of a large CO₂ flood of the giant Greater Aneth field. Plans to expand the pipeline capacity and extend it to Greater Aneth wells south across the river, and thus closer to Anasazi field, were delayed about a year and a half due to low oil prices in 1998 and early 1999, and a backlog of higher priority projects of the Greater Aneth field operators. These factors, combined with uncertainty related to the merger of Mobil and Exxon, have delayed the availability of CO₂ for the Anasazi field demonstration for at least two years. Ultimately when completed, the demonstration will prove (or disprove) CO₂-flood viability, and thus help determine whether the technique can be applied to the other small carbonate buildup reservoirs in the Paradox basin.

Technology transfer during the sixth project year consisted of booth displays for various national and regional professional conventions, a technical presentation, publications, newsletters, and a project home page on the Internet.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary objective of this project is to enhance domestic petroleum production by field demonstration and technology transfer of an advanced-oil-recovery technology in the Paradox basin, southeastern Utah. If this project can demonstrate technical and economic feasibility, the technique can be applied to approximately 100 additional small fields in the Paradox basin alone, and result in increased recovery of 150 to 200 million barrels (23,850,000-31,800,000 m³) of oil. This project is designed to characterize five shallow-shelf carbonate reservoirs in the Pennsylvanian (Desmoinesian) Paradox Formation and choose the best candidate for a pilot demonstration project for either a waterflood or carbon-dioxide-(CO₂-) miscible flood project. The field demonstration, monitoring of field performance, and associated validation activities will take place within the Navajo Nation, San Juan County, Utah.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) leads a multidisciplinary team to determine the geological and reservoir characteristics of typical, small, shallow-shelf carbonate reservoirs in the Paradox basin. The Paradox basin project team consists of the UGS (prime contractor), Harken Southwest Corporation, and several subcontractors. This research is performed under the Class II Oil Program of the U.S. Department of Energy, National Petroleum Technology Office (NPTO) in Tulsa, Oklahoma. This report covers research and technology transfer activities for the sixth project year (February 9, 2000 through February 8, 2001).

The oil production in the circum-Aneth area of the Paradox basin is from shallow-shelf carbonate buildups in the Desert Creek zone of the Paradox Formation. These buildups were deposited within a variety of depositional environments in spite of their proximity to each other. During Phase I our study described the depositional settings of various producing fields, and regional facies belts were then mapped. Further study shows these facies have modern analogs near the coasts of Florida and Australia, and the Bahamas. Understanding these facies and depositional patterns within the basin and their modern analogs helped to: (1) estimate reservoir heterogeneity and capacity, and (2) identify areas that have the greatest petroleum potential.

Reservoir simulations were completed on both the Anasazi and Runway project fields during Phase I. The key to increasing ultimate recovery from these fields (and similar fields in the basin) is to design a CO₂-miscible flood project capable of forcing oil from high-storage-capacity but low-recovery supra-mound units into the high-recovery mound-core units. Simulation of Anasazi field showed that a CO₂ flood is technically superior to a waterflood, and economically feasible. For Anasazi field, an optimized CO₂ flood is predicted to recover a total 4.21 million stock tank barrels (0.67 million m³) of oil. This represents an increase of 1.65 million stock tank barrels (0.26 million m³) of oil over predicted primary depletion recovery as of January 1, 2012. The projected 4.21 million stock tank barrels of oil production represents in excess of 89 percent of the original oil in place.

Based on the simulation results, Anasazi field was chosen as the best candidate for a pilot CO₂-flood pilot demonstration project. The field demonstration includes: obtaining a CO₂ source and fuel gas (for the compressor), conducting a CO₂ injection test(s), rerunning project economics, drilling a development well(s) (vertically or horizontally), purchasing and installing injection facilities, monitoring field performance, and validating and evaluating the techniques.

At this time, there is only one CO₂ source in the area, a pipeline which is owned and operated by ExxonMobil (formerly Mobil Oil Corporation). The CO₂ line is currently operating at full capacity supplying CO₂ to wells on the north side of the San Juan River as part

of a large CO₂ flood of the giant Greater Aneth field. Plans to expand the pipeline capacity and extend it to Greater Aneth wells south across the river, and thus closer to Anasazi field, were delayed about a year and a half due to low oil prices in 1998 and early 1999, and a backlog of higher priority projects of the Greater Aneth field operators.

These factors, combined with uncertainty related to the merger of Mobil and Exxon, have delayed the availability of CO₂ for the Anasazi field demonstration for at least two years. However, the Utah Geological Survey and our industry partner Harken Energy Corporation still desire to see the project completed through the demonstration phase, and will continue to carefully monitor the CO₂ availability situation. Ultimately when completed, the demonstration will prove (or disprove) CO₂-flood viability, and thus help determine whether the technique can be applied to the other small carbonate buildup reservoirs in the Paradox basin.

Technology transfer during the sixth project year consisted of displaying project materials at the UGS booth during the national and regional conventions of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. In addition, one technical presentation was made to the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Project team members published an abstract, quarterly and annual reports, and newsletters detailing project progress and results. The UGS maintains a home page for the Paradox basin project on the Internet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research is performed under the Class II Oil Program of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Petroleum Technology Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, contract number DE-FC22-95BC14988. The Contracting Officer's Representative/Project Manager is Gary D. Walker. Additional funding is being provided by Harken Southwest Corporation, Houston, Texas, David Gibbs, Vice President, Engineering and Development, and Richard O. Cottle, Vice President, Engineering; and the Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning, Jeff Burks, Director.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Over 400 million barrels (63,600,000 m³) of oil have been produced from shallow-shelf carbonate reservoirs in the Pennsylvanian (Desmoinesian) Paradox Formation in the Paradox basin of Utah, Colorado, and Arizona. With the exception of the giant Greater Aneth field, 100-plus oil fields in the basin typically contain 2 to 10 million barrels (318,000-1,590,000 m³) of original oil in place per field. To date, none of these small fields have been the site of tertiary carbon dioxide (CO₂) flood recovery techniques used in large carbonate reservoirs. Most of these fields are characterized by extremely high initial production rates followed by a very short production life (primary), and hence early abandonment. At least 200 million barrels (31,800,000 m³) of oil is at risk of being left behind in these small fields because of inefficient recovery practices and undrained heterogeneous reservoirs. The purpose of this multi-year project is to enhance domestic petroleum production by field demonstration and technology transfer of an advanced-oil-recovery technology in the Paradox basin.

The benefits expected from the project are: (1) increasing recoverable reserves by identifying untapped compartments created by reservoir heterogeneity, (2) increasing deliverability through a carbon-dioxide- (CO₂-) miscible flood which exploits the reservoir along optimal fluid-flow paths, (3) identifying reservoir trends for field extension drilling and stimulating exploration in Paradox basin fairways, (4) preventing premature abandonment of numerous small fields, (5) reducing development costs by more closely delineating minimum field size and other parameters necessary to a successful flood, (6) allowing limited energy investment dollars to be used more productively, and (7) increasing royalty income to the Navajo Nation; Federal, State, and local governments; and fee owners. These benefits also apply to other areas in the Rocky Mountain region, the Michigan and Illinois basins, and the Midcontinent.

The geological and reservoir characteristics of five fields (figure 1.1) that produce oil and gas from the Desert Creek zone of the Paradox Formation were quantitatively determined by a multidisciplinary team. Anasazi field was chosen as the best candidate for a pilot CO₂-flood demonstration project after reservoir simulations were completed on both the Anasazi and Runway fields. To evaluate these fields as models for other shallow-shelf carbonate reservoirs, the Utah Geological Survey (UGS), Harken Southwest Corporation, Eby Petrography & Consulting Inc., and REGA Inc. entered into a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) as part of its Class II Oil program.

A two-phase approach is being used to increase production and reserves from the shallow-shelf carbonate reservoirs in the Paradox basin. Phase I was the geological and reservoir characterization of the five small fields. Work completed during this phase of the project included:

- (a) field data collection and compilation,
- (b) determination of diagenetic fabrics and porosity types found in the various hydrocarbon-bearing rocks of each field,
- (c) field-scale geologic analysis to focus on the reservoir heterogeneity, quality, and lateral continuity versus compartmentalization,

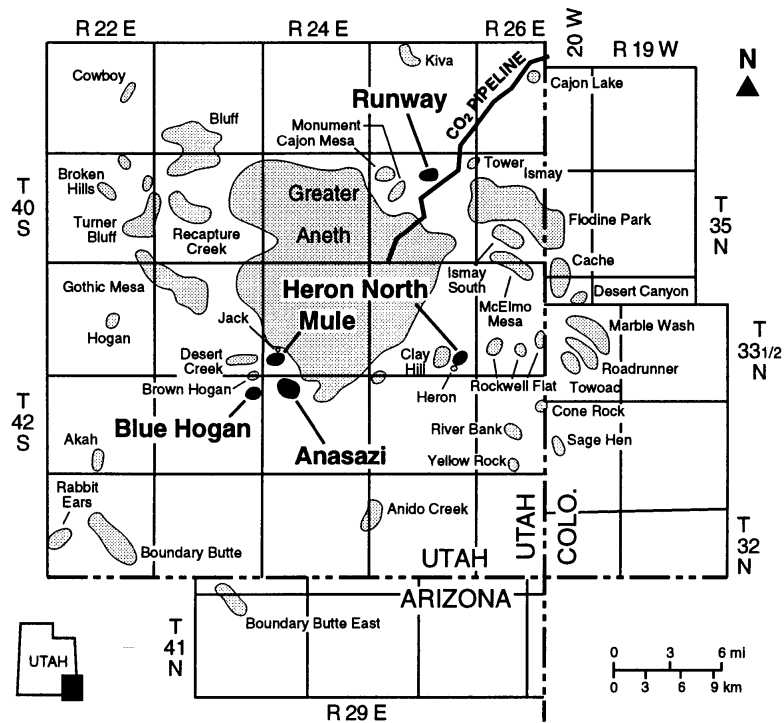


Figure 1.1. Location of project fields (dark shaded areas with names in bold type) in the southwestern Paradox basin on the Navajo Nation, San Juan County, Utah.

- (d) reservoir geostatistical modeling,
- (e) history matching and reservoir CO₂-flood and waterflood simulations,
- (f) field reserves and secondary/tertiary recovery determination,
- (g) economic assessments of CO₂ floods for Anasazi and Runway fields, and
- (h) recommendation of plans for pilot flood implementation and production scenarios for Phase II, the field demonstration project.

Phase II is a demonstration project on Anasazi field, which was selected from the characterization study, using a CO₂-miscible flood. This technique was identified as having the greatest potential for increased well productivity and ultimate recovery. The demonstration project will include:

- (a) acquiring a CO₂ source for the flood project,
- (b) acquiring a fuel gas source for the compressor,

- (c) conducting a CO₂ injection test(s),
- (d) rerunning project economics,
- (e) drilling a development well(s), vertically or horizontally, to facilitate sweep during the pilot flood,
- (f) purchasing and installing injection facilities,
- (g) flood management, monitoring field performance, and evaluation of results, and
- (h) determining the application of the project to similar fields in the Paradox basin and throughout the U.S.

The results of this project are being transferred to industry and other researchers through a petroleum extension service, creation of digital databases for distribution, technical workshops and seminars, field trips, technical presentations at national and regional professional meetings, maintaining a project home page on the Internet, and publication in newsletters and various technical or trade journals.

This report is organized into four sections: (1) Introduction, (2) Depositional Settings, (3) Implementation of Pilot Carbon Dioxide Flood Demonstration, and (4) Technology Transfer. This report presents the progress of ongoing research and is not intended as a final report. Whenever possible, preliminary conclusions have been drawn based on available data.

2. DEPOSITIONAL SETTINGS

2.1 Desert Creek Facies and Modern Analogs

The oil production in the circum-Aneth area of the Paradox basin is from shallow-shelf carbonate buildups in the Desert Creek zone of the Paradox Formation. These buildups were deposited within a variety of depositional environments in spite of their proximity to each other. During Phase I our study described the depositional settings of various producing fields, and regional facies belts were then mapped (figures 2.1 and 2.2). Further study shows these facies have modern analogs near the coasts of Florida and Australia, and the Bahamas (Chidsey and Eby, 2000a). Understanding these facies and depositional patterns within the basin and their modern analogs helped to: (1) estimate reservoir heterogeneity and capacity, and (2) identify areas that have the greatest petroleum potential (Chidsey and Eby, 2000b).

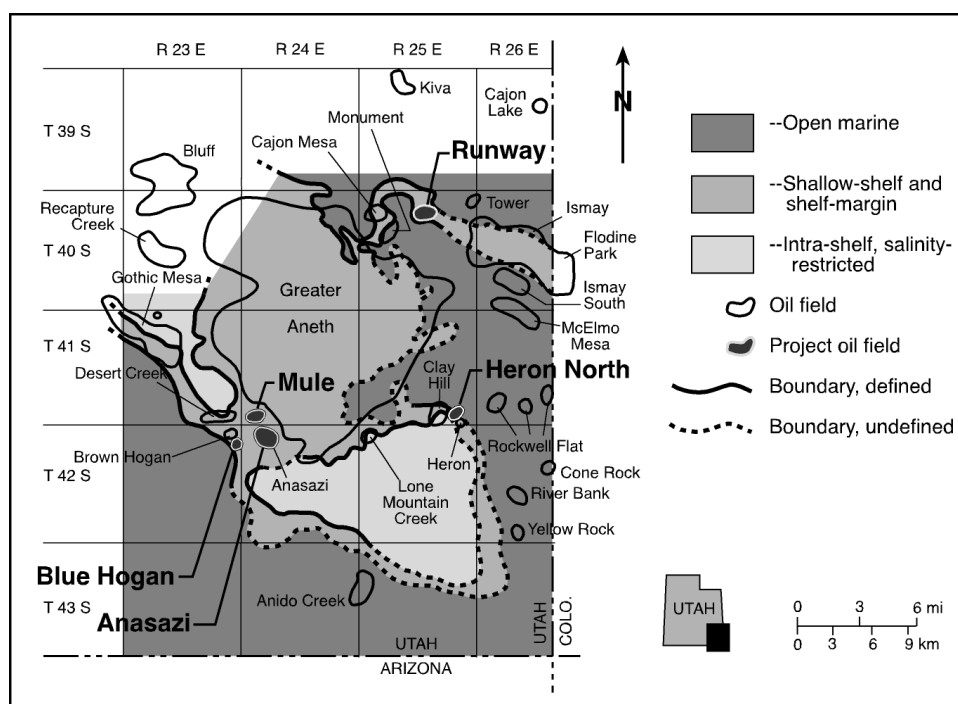


Figure 2.1.
Generalized regional facies belts for Desert Creek zone, Pennsylvanian Paradox Formation, southeastern San Juan County, Utah (from Chidsey and others, 1996).

The Paradox Formation was deposited in a warm, often restricted, shallow sea in the rapidly subsiding Paradox basin. The relatively undeformed circum-Aneth area developed on a shallow-marine shelf which locally contained algal-mound and other carbonate buildups in a subtropical climate. We recognize three regional facies belts from our evaluation of case-study fields, cores from exploratory wells, and outcrops: (1) open-marine, (2) shallow-shelf/shelf-margin, and (3) intra-shelf/salinity-restricted facies. Specific modern analogs for each of these deposits have been identified.

The open-marine facies belt includes carbonate buildups (typically crinoid-rich mounds), crinoidal and brachiopod-bearing carbonate muds, euxinic black shales, wall complexes, and detrital fans. Modern deposits can be found in the deep waters of the western Great Bahama Banks and Straits of Florida.

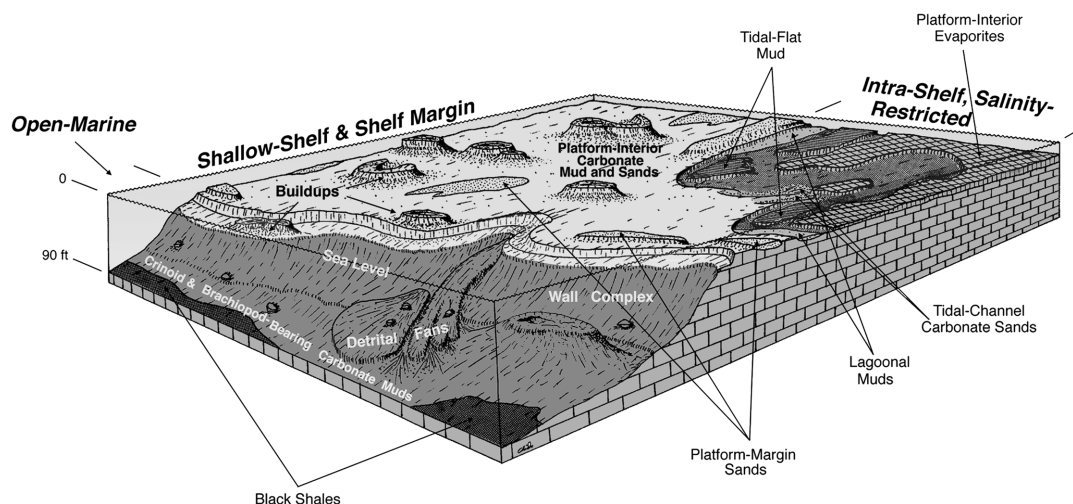


Figure 2.2. Block diagram displaying major depositional facies within regional facies belts for the Desert Creek zone, Pennsylvanian Paradox Formation, southeastern San Juan County, Utah (from Chidsey and others, 1996).

The shallow-shelf/shelf-margin facies belt includes carbonate buildups (phylloid-algal [figure 2.3, inset], coralline-algal, and bryozoan mounds), calcarenites (island beach, stabilized grain flats, and offshore sand banks), and platform-interior carbonate muds and sands. Similar kinds of buildups or mounds can be observed in Florida Bay. Mud bank islands, built up by turtle grass (*Thalassia*), are beautifully displayed and are roughly the same size and shape as many of the small oil fields in the Paradox basin (figure 2.3). Space shuttle astronauts get an excellent view of island beaches and offshore sandbanks in a warm shallow sea when they pass over Schooner Cays along the Great Bahama Bank (figure 2.4).

The intra-shelf/salinity-restricted facies belt represents small sub-basins within the shallow-shelf/shelf-margin facies belt, and includes evaporites. The limited circulation of open-ocean seawater within these warm, very shallow shelf areas resulted in the deposition of tidal-flat muds, bioclastic lagoonal muds, tidal-channel carbonate sands and stromatolites, euxinic dolomites, and evaporitic salt and anhydrite (figure 2.5, inset). Similar deposits occur in Sharks Bay on the western coast of Australia (figure 2.5). Sharks Bay is a similarly shallow area with a restricted flow of water to the Indian Ocean that makes the water there extra saline.

Carbonate buildups, tidal-channel carbonate sands, and other features can appear as promising seismic anomalies. However, if these buildups are located within either the open-marine or intra-shelf/salinity-restricted facies belts, the reservoir quality is typically poor. Buildups and calcarenites in shallow-shelf/shelf-margin facies can have excellent reservoir properties.

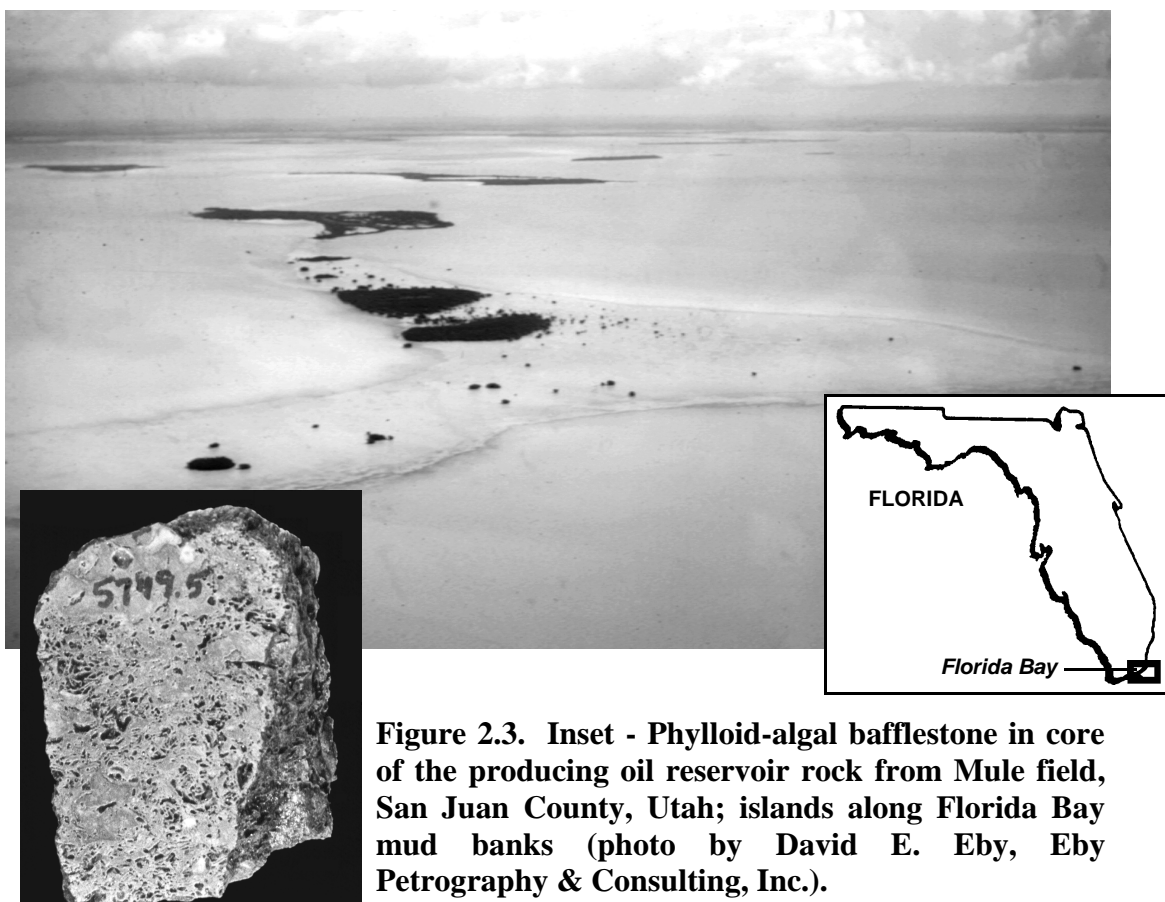


Figure 2.3. Inset - Phylloid-algal bafflestone in core of the producing oil reservoir rock from Mule field, San Juan County, Utah; islands along Florida Bay mud banks (photo by David E. Eby, Eby Petrography & Consulting, Inc.).

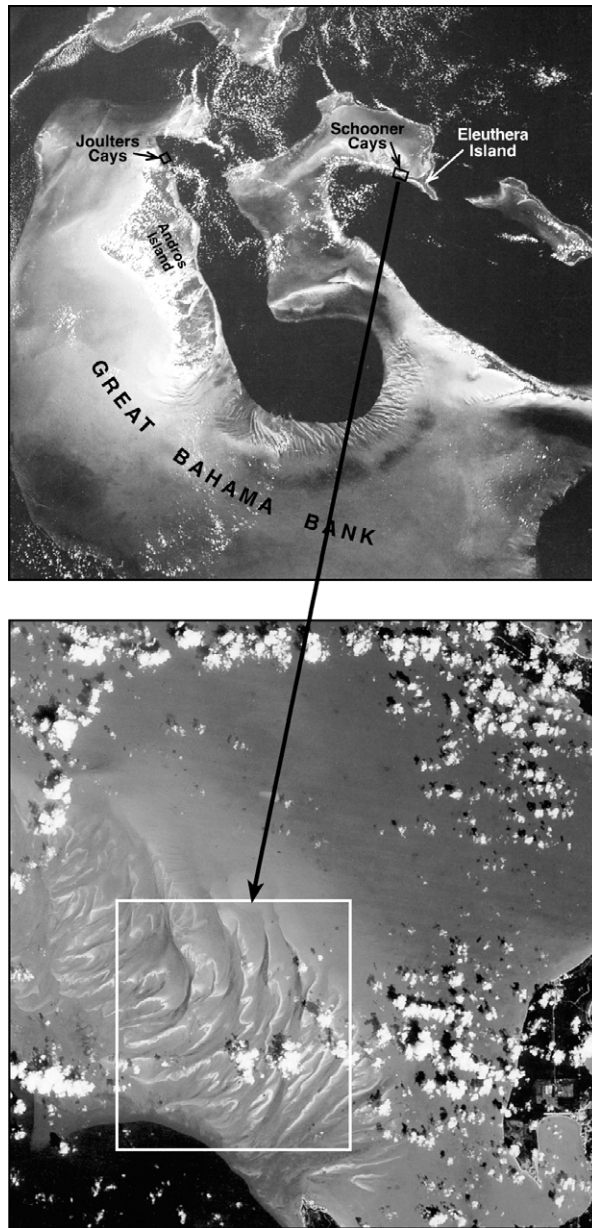


Figure 2.4. Shallow marine sandbanks, Schooner Cays; satellite image of the Great Bahama Bank (modified from Harris and Kowalik, 1994). AAPG © 1994, reprinted by permission of the AAPG whose permission is required for further use.

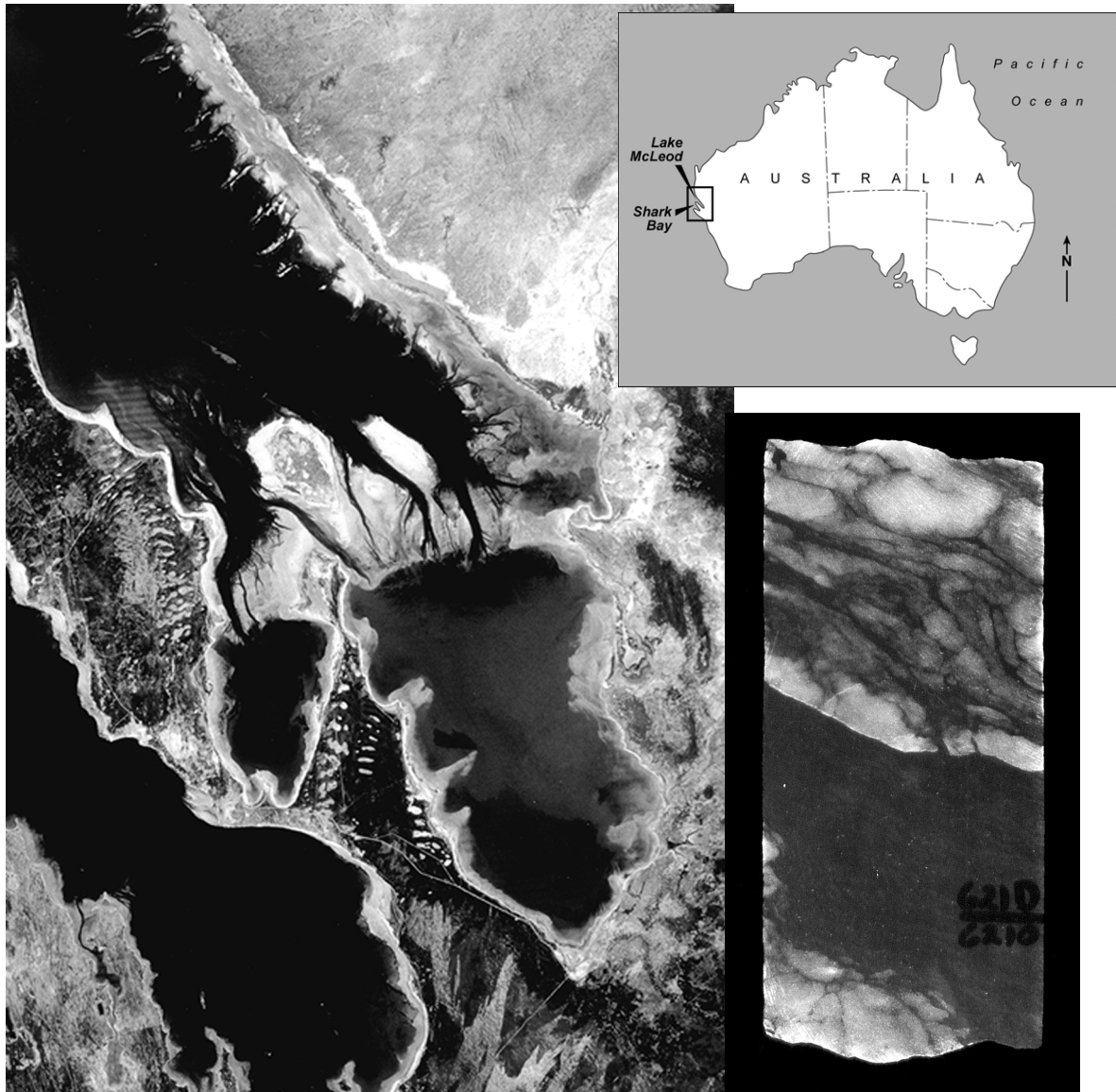


Figure 2.5. Inset - Bedded anhydrite and dense, black muddy limestone, from a core of the Coral No. 11A-1 wildcat well, San Juan County, Utah; satellite image of Shark Bay, western coast of Australia (modified from Scholle and James, 1996). Reproduced courtesy of SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology).

2.2 References

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- Scholle, P.A., and James, N.P., 1996, Arid and semiarid carbonate/evaporite systems: part 2 — marginal marine to nonmarine settings: Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM) Photo CD-7.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT CARBON DIOXIDE FLOOD DEMONSTRATION

3.1 Current Status

Results from Budget Period I of this project showed that a CO₂ flood was technically superior to a waterflood and was economically feasible on typical small, shallow-shelf carbonate buildup reservoirs in the Paradox basin (Chidsey and Allison, 1998; Chidsey and others, 1999). Based on the geologic characterization study, reservoir performance predictions, and the associated economic assessment of implementing a CO₂ flood in the Anasazi field, San Juan County, Utah (figure 1.1), an optimized CO₂ flood is predicted to recover 4.21 million stock tank barrels (STB) (0.67 million m³) of oil. This represents an increase of 1.65 million STB (0.26 million m³) of oil over predicted primary depletion recovery at January 1, 2012. If the CO₂ flood performs as predicted, it is a financially robust process for increasing the reserves of the Anasazi field and similar small fields in the basin.

Budget Period II of the project involves the implementation of a pilot CO₂-flood demonstration on Anasazi field. The field demonstration includes: obtaining a CO₂ source and fuel gas for the compressor, conducting a CO₂ injection test(s), rerunning project economics, drilling a development well(s) (vertically or horizontally), purchasing and installing injection facilities, monitoring field performance, and validation and evaluation of the techniques. The demonstration will prove (or disprove) CO₂-flood viability and thus help determine whether the technique can be applied to the other small carbonate buildup reservoirs in the Paradox Basin. Obtaining a CO₂ source is the key to beginning this demonstration.

At this time, there is only one CO₂ source in the area, a pipeline (figure 1.1) which is owned and operated by ExxonMobil (formerly Mobil Oil Corporation). The CO₂ line is currently operating at full capacity supplying CO₂ to wells on the north side of the San Juan River as part of a large CO₂ flood of the giant Greater Aneth field. In 1999, 15.5 billion cubic feet (BCF) (0.44 billion m³) of CO₂ was injected into the Desert Creek reservoir (Paradox Formation) in the field (Cordova, 2001). Plans to expand the pipeline capacity and extend it to Greater Aneth wells south across the river, and thus closer to Anasazi field, were delayed about a year and a half due to low oil prices in 1998 and early 1999, and a backlog of higher priority projects of the Greater Aneth field operators.

These factors, combined with uncertainty related to the merger of Mobil and Exxon, have delayed the availability of CO₂ for the Anasazi field demonstration for at least two years. However, the Utah Geological Survey and our industry partner Harken Energy Corporation still desire to see the project completed through the demonstration phase, and will continue to carefully monitor the CO₂ availability situation. Most operators in the basin are small independent companies that need to see a successful and economically viable CO₂-flood demonstrated on a small field similar to theirs before they will invest in CO₂ acquisition, new pipelines, injection wells, and additional field facilities.

3.2 References

- Chidsey, T.C., Jr., and Allison, M.L., 1998, Increased oil production and reserves utilizing secondary/tertiary recovery techniques on small reservoirs in the Paradox basin, Utah - annual report for the period February 9, 1998 to February 8, 1999: U.S. Department of Energy, DOE/BC/14988-10, 66 p.
- Chidsey, T.C., Jr., Eby, D.E., Lorenz, D.M., and Culham, W.E., 1999, Increased oil production and reserves utilizing secondary/tertiary recovery techniques on small reservoirs in the Paradox basin, Utah - annual report for the period February 9, 1998 to February 8, 1999: U.S. Department of Energy, DOE/BC/14988-12, 47 p.
- Cordova, Lisha, 2001, Utah annual injection report 1999: Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, in preparation.

4. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The UGS is the Principal Investigator and prime contractor for five government-industry cooperative petroleum-research projects, including two in the Paradox basin. These projects are designed to improve recovery, development, and exploration of the nation's oil and gas resources through use of better, more efficient technologies. The projects involve detailed geologic and engineering characterization of several complex heterogeneous reservoirs. The Class II Paradox basin (the project for this report and Class Revisit project) and the Class I Bluebell field (Uinta Basin) projects include practical oil-field demonstrations of selected technologies. The fourth project involves geological characterization and reservoir simulation of the Ferron Sandstone on the west flank of the San Rafael uplift as a surface analogue of a fluvial-dominated, deltaic reservoir. The fifth project involves establishing a log-based correlation scheme for the Tertiary Green River Formation in the southwestern Uinta Basin to help identify new plays and improve the understanding of producing intervals. The DOE and multidisciplinary teams from petroleum companies, petroleum service companies, universities, private consultants, and state agencies are co-funding the five projects.

The UGS will release all products of the Paradox basin project in a series of formal publications. These will include all the data as well as the results and interpretations. Syntheses and highlights will be submitted to refereed journals as appropriate, such as the *American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) Bulletin* and *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, and to trade publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal*. This information will also be released through the UGS periodicals *Petroleum News* and *Survey Notes*, and on the project Internet home page.

Project publications, materials, plans, and objectives were displayed at the UGS booth during the AAPG Annual Convention, April 16-19, 2000, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Rocky Mountain Section, September 17-20, 2000, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Three to four UGS scientists staffed the display booth at these events. Project displays will be included as part of the UGS booth at meetings throughout the duration of the project.

4.1 Utah Geological Survey *Petroleum News*, *Survey Notes*, and Internet Web Site

The purpose of the UGS *Petroleum News* newsletter is to keep petroleum companies, researchers, and other parties involved in exploring and developing Utah energy resources, informed of the progress on various energy-related UGS projects. *Petroleum News* contains articles on: (1) DOE-funded and other UGS petroleum project activities, progress, and results, (2) current drilling activity in Utah including coalbed methane development, (3) new acquisitions of well cuttings, core, and crude oil at the UGS Geological Sample Library, and (4) new UGS petroleum publications. The purpose of *Survey Notes* is to provide nontechnical information on contemporary geologic topics, issues, events, and ongoing UGS projects to Utah's geologic community, educators, state and local officials and other decision makers, and the public. *Survey Notes* is published three times yearly and *Petroleum News* is published semi-annually. Single copies are distributed free of charge and reproduction (with recognition of source) is encouraged. The UGS maintains a database that includes those companies or individuals specifically interested in the Paradox basin project (more than 300 as of February 2001) or other DOE-sponsored projects.

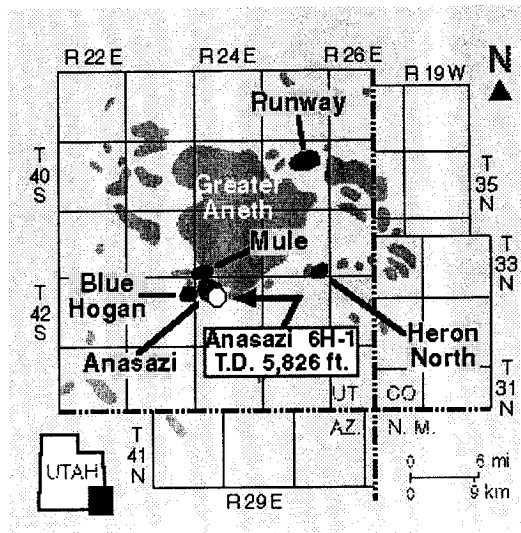
The UGS maintains a web site on the Internet, <http://www.ugs.state.ut.us/>. This site includes a page under the heading *Economic Geology Program*, that describes the UGS/DOE cooperative studies (Paradox basin, Ferron Sandstone, Bluebell field, Green River Formation), contains the latest issue of *Petroleum News*, and has a link to the U.S. Department of Energy web site. Each UGS/DOE cooperative study also has its own separate page on the UGS web site. The Paradox basin project page (<http://www.ugs.state.ut.us/paradox/paradox.htm>) contains: (1) a project location map, (2) a description of the project, (3) a list of project participants and their postal addresses and phone numbers, (4) executive summaries from the Annual Reports, (5) each of the project Quarterly Technical Progress reports, and (6) a reference list of all publications that are a direct result of the project (figure 4.1).

Utah Geological Survey

Paradox Basin - DOE Class II Study

Reports

- ☐ [Project description](#)
- ☐ [Project participants](#)
- ☐ [First Annual Technical Report](#)
- ☐ [Second Annual Technical Report](#)
- ☐ [Quarterly Technical Progress Reports:](#)
 - ☐ [1995 1st Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1995 2nd Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1995 3rd Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1995 4th Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1996 1st Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1996 2nd Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1996 3rd Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1996 4th Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1997 1st Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1997 2nd Quarterly Report](#)
 - ☐ [1997 3rd Quarterly Report](#)



References

- ☐ [Publications resulting from the study](#)

i For more information on the Paradox Basin Project, contact Tom Chidsey, (801) 537-3364, email: nrugs.tchidsey@state.ut.us. For copies of reports with tables and figures, contact Roger L. Bon, (801) 537-3363, email: nrugs.rbon@state.ut.us.

[Bluebell Field Project / Ferron Sandstone Project](#)
[Petroleum News / Economic Geology Program](#)

[UGS Home](#)

Figure 4.1. The Paradox basin project page, <http://www.ugs.state.ut.us/paradox/paradox.htm>, from the UGS Internet web site.

4.2 Presentation

The following technical presentation was made during the year as part of the Paradox basin project technology transfer activities.

“Facies of the Paradox Formation, southeastern Utah, and modern analogs - tools for exploration and development,” by T.C. Chidsey, Jr., and D.E. Eby, American Association of Petroleum Geologists Annual Convention, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 2000. This presentation described the project in general, gave detailed information on the Desert Creek facies and modern analogs, and explained how information on facies and modern analogs was used in the modeling and flow simulations.

4.3 Project Publications

Chidsey, T.C., Jr., and Eby, D.E., 2000, Facies of the Paradox Formation, southeastern Utah, and modern analogs - tools for exploration and development [abs.]: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin Annual Convention, Official Program with Abstracts, v. 9, p. A26.

Chidsey, T.C., Jr., 2000, Increased oil production and reserves utilizing secondary/tertiary recovery techniques on small reservoirs in the Paradox basin, Utah - annual report for the period February 9, 1999 to February 8, 2000: U.S. Department of Energy, DOE/BC/14988-13, 15 p.

Chidsey, T.C., Jr., and Eby, D.E., 2000, 320-million-year old limestones that produce oil in southeastern Utah have modern counterparts: Utah Geological Survey, Survey Notes, v. 32, no. 3, p. 10-11.